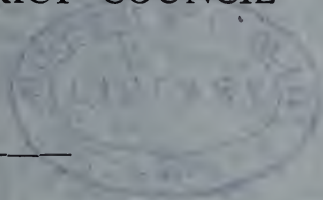


Library

HE
A 21 JAN 56
CH

ARNOLD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1954

including the Report of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

ARNOLD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1954

including the Report of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

HERBERT JONES & SON, LTD., PRINTERS, WARSER GATE
NOTTINGHAM

1955

ARNOLD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

MR. J. E. ELLIS, J.P.

Chairman of the Building & Sanitary and Housing Committees:

*MR. T. H. LEIVERS.

Members of the Council:

*MR. G. H. CHAPMAN.

*MR. W. LOCKLEY.

*MRS. D. McCUNN.

MR. A. L. TOMLINSON.

*MR. F. J. HANCOCK.

*MR. J. J. MILLER.

*MISS E. GELL.

*MR. J. R. TOPLIS.

MR. E. S. HATCHER.

MR. A. MARGETSON.

MR. A. SMITH.

*MR. W. LESTER.

*MR. A. E. LESTER, J.P.

* Denotes Members of the Building & Sanitary
Committee, Housing Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health : H. D. B. NORTH, M.SC., M.B.
Ch.B., D.P.H., A.R.I.C. A.R.C.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector : F. HARRISON (a) (b).
Housing Inspector :

Additional Sanitary Inspector: F. ROBINSON (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)
(g) (h).

Chief Clerk : F. H. JEW.

Clerk: A. TURNER.

- (a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.
- (d) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
- (e) R.I.B.A. Certificate of Competency for the office of Building Surveyor.
- (f) Institute of Municipal Engineers Building Inspector Certificate.
- (g) Institution of Sanitary Engineers Associate Membership Examination.
- (h) Testamur Institute of Public Cleansing.

Area of District	4,505 acres
Population (Registrar General	
Mid-1954)	22,000
„ (1951 Census) ..	21,474
Rateable Value as at 31st March,	
1955	£139,556
Product of a Penny Rate for the	
year ending 31st March, 1955 ...	£550
Rate in the £,	21/-

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1954.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
ARNOLD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Arnold, 1955

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I present to you my Eighth Annual Report upon the state of the health of the Arnold Urban District. During the year 1954, the health has remained very good and a year of satisfactory progress can be reported.

With regard to the question of the vital statistics, these remain very satisfactory and although the infantile death rate has gone up slightly, this gives rise to little cause for alarm and compares very favourably with the figure for other Districts of corresponding size.

In the field of infectious diseases, a very satisfactory state of affairs can be reported. Very few cases were reported, the figure for measles being extremely low. This leaves one with the expectation of an epidemic during 1955 and this duly materialised in the first part of that year. This lack of notifications was general throughout the country. However, occasionally cases fail to be notified to the Health Department, although it is a statutory duty imposed upon a Medical Practitioner attending such cases. Unfortunately I have to record that certain cases were brought to my notice, viz. a case of acute poliomyelitis and a case of meningitis. In the latter case, the child concerned died in hospital, not an infectious diseases hospital, and the subsequent return from the Registrar-General confirmed this condition. The infectious diseases hospitals invariably notify the Health Department of any infectious case on admission, but in the cases reported, the patients were admitted to ordinary general hospitals.

It will be noted that no cases of diphtheria are reported. This fact has been stressed in all my reports to the Council and it can be assumed that this once very serious disease has virtually disappeared to the benefit of the community generally. The financial saving to the country is very considerable and the outlay for this preventive measure is really small apart from the value of good health which cannot be assessed.

Whilst dealing with the infectious diseases, such a wonderful picture cannot be painted in the case of whooping cough. However, one is filled with hope that the policy about to be adopted by the County Council, of a scheme of immunisation against this disease will bear a similar harvest and a gradual banishing of this condition to the past. Certainly the use of a combined immunising material of diphtheria and whooping cough prophylactic should lead to a minimum of discomfort to the child to be protected. The fear that as diphtheria immunisation might be regarded as not necessary nowadays with a corresponding fall in the protection rate should be minimised by this means.

Vaccination figures for the year remain fairly satisfactory but there is much room for improvement. All methods are being taken to achieve this object.

Housing as stated in previous reports is a serious problem in health matters and the consideration that the Council gives to rehousing on health grounds, particularly in respect of the tuberculous patient is very much appreciated. However, the problem of slum clearance is looming up on the horizon and it would appear that the Department is going to be strained to the utmost to cope with this problem in addition to the other very many duties devolving upon the Service.

Included in the report are some details of the Health Services of the Nottinghamshire County Council. It will be noted that the Welfare clinics maintained a steady useful work. In the case of the ante-natal clinics it will be noted that the figures fell to a low level since the General Practitioners ceased to function as Medical Officers on a part-time basis. It is obvious that these cases now attend the private surgeries of the local medical practitioners.

During the year the local Association of Voluntary Workers who helped at the child welfare clinics ceased to assist at these clinics. In these days of increased costs of services, I am of the opinion that this loss is to be very much regretted particularly when all bodies are being urged to make the utmost use of all voluntary organisations. This voluntary body of local ladies first came into existence in the first decade of this century and were responsible for the setting up of the local maternity and child welfare service on a voluntary basis in 1911. This service was taken over by the Arnold Urban District Council who continued their valuable work with the help of this organisation. After running this valuable service for many years, the Council had to hand over this work with the coming into existence of the National Health Service Act, and the Local Health Authority continued to utilise the services of this very useful body of workers

until they finally wound up their activities during 1954. I would like to express my very sincere regrets at losing their services which have been most valuable to the community and the clinics and my very great appreciation and thanks for all the help that they have so willingly given.

In conclusion I wish to record my very sincere thanks for all the assistance that I have received at all times from the members of the staff of the department, together with that, that I have had from all Officers and members of the other departments of the Council. I should also like to express my appreciation of the support and interest shown by the Council in our work and activities.

Finally, I should like to draw your earnest attention to the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. His multifarious duties are recorded there and the tendency is for them to increase. The opening of the local slaughterhouses has placed an additional burden on his shoulders and the prospect of the intensification of the slum clearance programme will, in my opinion, necessitate a review of the staffing of the department.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. D. B. NORTH,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vital Statistics :

Population: .. 22,000 (Registrar-General's estimate for mid 1953).
21,474 (Census 9/4/51—Preliminary Report)

Births: Live .. 356 (Male 169, Female 187)
Still .. 10 („ 6, „ 4)

Illegitimate :

Live .. 16 („ 7, „ 9)
Still .. 2 („ 1, „ 1)

Deaths: .. 211 („ 113, „ 98)

Total Deaths
under 1 year . 10 („ 7, „ 3)

Illegitimate do. 1 („ 1, „ 0)

Total Deaths
under 4 weeks 7 („ 4, „ 3)

Illegitimate do. 1 („ 1, „ 0)

Birth Rate:

Crude Live B.R. .. 16.17 per 1,000 population.

Adjusted Live B.R. .. 16.33 „ „ „

Crude Still B.R. .. 0.45 „ „ „
(or 28.0 per 1,000 total births)

Adjusted Still B.R. .. 0.46 per 1000 population.
(or 28.3 per 1,000 total births)

Death Rate:

Crude Death Rate .. 9.59 per 1000 population.

Adjusted Death Rate .. 10.65 „ „ „

Infantile Death Rate .. 28.00 per 1,000 Live Births.

Neonatal Death Rate .. 19.60 „ „ „

Comparative Figures:

				England and Wales	160 Smaller Towns
				ARNOLD	
				<i>Rates per 1,000 population.</i>	
Live Birth Rate	..	..	..	16.33	15.5
Still Birth Rate	..	..	..	0.46	0.35
Death Rate, all causes	..	..	..	10.65	11.3
				<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births.</i>	
Infantile Death Rate :					
(All causes, under 1 year of age)				28.00	23.8
Enteritis and Diarrhoea Death Rate,					
under 2 years	..	..	..	0.00	1.09

(N.B.—The 160 Smaller Towns refers to those towns having a resident population of 25,000 to 50,000 at the 1951 Census).

Births.

The number of births has risen slightly as compared with the previous year, viz. 356 in 1954, whilst in 1953 there were 344. This has given rise to an increase in the birth rate for Arnold. This rate is higher than that for the country as a whole.

The effect of this rise has also resulted in an increase in the excess of births over deaths. In 1953 this excess was 132 but for 1954 it is 145.

The still birth rate has fallen slightly but it still remains rather higher than that of the rest of the country generally.

There has been a rise in the number of illegitimate births, viz. 16 in 1954 and only 11 in 1953.

Deaths.

The number of deaths is the same, being 211 for 1954 compared with 212 for 1953. There is very little difference in the death rate.

The deaths amongst the older age groups are as follows :—

Deaths over 70 years	..	52 or 25%	(77 or 36% in 1953)
„ „ 80	„ ..	49 or 23%	(28 or 13% in 1953)
„ „ 90	„ ..	4	(5 in 1953)

Of the deaths between 70 and 80 years of age of the 52 deaths 20 died in hospital, whilst of the deaths occurring between 80 and 90 years, 20 again occurred in hospital. Of the deaths in aged people over the age of 90 years, all cases occurred at home.

The causes of death appear in a table submitted later in the report and it will be noted that the commonest cause of death is again heart and circulatory conditions followed by cancer and then by respiratory diseases.

Infantile Mortality.

This rate has risen somewhat. In 1953 it was 23.2 and for 1954 it has gone up to 28.0. This figure is slightly higher than that for the Country generally, but it must be borne in mind that with a small population a slight increase in the number of cases results in an apparently large increase in a rate. Thus for 1954 there were 10 deaths

in children under the age of 1 year as compared with 8 for the previous year. The rate is calculated per 1,000 births and as the number of births is 356 it will be realised that this increase of two deaths will make a considerable increase in the rate per 1,000 births.

The causes of death of these 10 children were as follows :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Prematurity	1	1	2
Congenital Diseases	2	1	3
Respiratory Failure and Shock	—	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	—	2
Rhesus Negative (Blood disease)	1	—	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	—	1
TOTAL	7	3	10

The case of meningococcal meningitis was not notified and does not appear in the portion of the report dealing with infectious diseases. This is to be regretted and it stresses the importance of notification particularly in these days when there is a movement afoot to limit the number of notifiable diseases.

Once again I have attempted to analyse these cases on an age basis, with the following results :—

Deaths under 1 day	3
„ over 1 day and under 1 week	1
„ 1 week old	1
„ over 1 week and under 1 month old	2
„ 1 month old	1
„ over 1 month old and under 1 year	2
	—
	10
	==

It will be noted that there are 8 deaths of children aged 1 month and under, and this gives a neonatal death rate of 19.6 per 1,000 live births. Of the children aged over 1 month, one case was due to cerebral haemorrhage and the other was the case of meningitis. It would appear that with our present knowledge, no preventive measures could have been taken to prevent these unfortunate happenings. Of these deaths 4 occurred in hospital.

Causes of Death.

			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)			3	—	3
„ (Non-pulmonary)			1	—	1
Syphilitic disease			1	—	1
Meningococcal Infections			1	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis			—	1	1
Cancer : Stomach			3	1	4
„ Lung			9	1	10
„ Breast			—	11	11
„ Uterus			—	2	2
„ All other sites			15	10	25
Diabetes			—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..			10	11	21
Coronary disease, angina			24	7	31
Hypertension with heart disease			2	2	4
Other heart disease			13	19	32
Other circulatory disease			1	5	6
Influenza			—	1	1
Pneumonia			5	5	10
Bronchitis			3	4	7
Other respiratory diseases			2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum			—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis			1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate			3	—	3
Congenital malformations			2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases			8	8	16
All other accidents			4	2	6
Suicide			2	2	4
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		TOTAL ..	113	98	211
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infectious Diseases.

The health of the District remains very good in respect of infectious diseases and this is reflected in the very satisfactory state existing in the country generally. The winter of 1953-54 was a remarkably healthy one. However, it is to be anticipated that this would be followed by the usual biennial epidemic of measles in 1955. This epidemic did occur in the country in the late autumn of 1954 and the spring of 1955.

The following table sets out the incidence of infectious diseases in the District together with the case rate for the Arnold Urban District and for that of the Country as a whole.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Case rates per 1,000 population.</i>	
		<i>Arnold.</i>	<i>Eng. & Wales.</i>
Scarlet Fever	9	0.4	0.96
Whooping Cough	73	3.32	2.39
Diphtheria	0	0.0	0.0
Erysipelas	0	0.0	0.12
Measles	11	0.50	3.32
Pneumonia	3	0.14	0.60
Acute Poliomyelitis :			
(Paralytic)	0	0.0	0.03
(Non-paralytic)	0	0.0	0.01
Food Poisoning	1	0.05	0.20
Meningococcal Infection	2	0.10	0.03
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	10	0.46	0.87
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	1	0.05	0.12

It will be noticed that there were no cases of typhoid fever, smallpox or encephalitis recorded during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of scarlet fever remains the same as in the previous year, All cases were sporadic and mild in character.

Whooping Cough.

The number of patients reported during 1954 was 73 and was an increase over that for 1953 when only 47 cases were notified. At the time of writing the County Council are considering the question of immunisation against this disease and by using a combined material, i.e. one incorporating diphtheria immunising substances, it will be possible to reduce the incidence of this very serious disease and at the same time maintain the diphtheria immunisation state at a very high level.

Measles.

Measles struck a very remarkable low level during 1954. In all only 11 cases were reported during the year. In the previous year there were 181 patients notified and these were the overflow from the year before. During the year under review, other areas had a much higher incidence, the usual biennial outbreak arriving in the District much later and is responsible for the high incidence during 1955.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

No cases were reported during the year although it will be noted that one death occurred from this condition. This was the case notified during 1953. The patient had returned home but a relapse

in her general health resulted in her death owing to her previous serious attack of acute paralytic poliomyelitis. One other case was brought to my notice of a case of this disease having occurred but no notification was submitted by the Medical Practitioner concerned or by the Hospital treating the case.

Diphtheria.

Once more no case of this serious disease has occurred. This happy state is undoubtedly due to the active work carried on in maintaining the immunisation state in the District by the General Practitioners and the Health Services. During 1954, the country as a whole had 9 deaths and 182 notifications of this disease, a fact which is a very striking summary of the value of immunisation, when compared with the figure for 1944 with 722 deaths and 18,596 notifications. When one considers the cost to the country of treating and maintaining such number in hospital, the saving to the community is terrific, and the finances involved in running the immunisation service negligible.

Meningococcal Infections.

It will be noted that two cases of this serious disease have been notified during 1954. Actually there was one further case that died in hospital, this patient was not notified. Fortunately no serious consequences followed this lack of notification to the department.

Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases notified and added to the Register was slightly lower than the previous year. Again it has been possible to remove some cases from the Register owing to death, recovery and removal out of the District. This has resulted in an overall drop in the total number of cases on the Register.

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
1938	..	21	..	5	..	26
1941	..	19	..	4	..	23
1942	..	15	..	6	..	21
1943	..	16	..	8	..	24
1944	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	16
1945	..	14	..	2	..	16
1946	..	13	..	3	..	16
1947	..	22	..	3	..	25
1948	..	33	..	2	..	35
1949	..	21	..	2	..	23
1950	..	20	..	2	..	22
1951	..	21	..	2	..	23
1952	..	21	..	2	..	23
1953	..	21	..	0	..	21
1954	..	17	..	1	..	18

The death rate from this disease has very slightly increased there being one more death than in the previous year. It will be noted that there are five deaths recorded in tuberculosis patients whereas the Registrar-General only records four such deaths. This is due to the fact that one death was due to other causes but the patient appears on my Tuberculosis Register and the case has been removed from the Register.

The death rate is 0.25 deaths per 1,000 population and this figure compares with that of 0.19 for 1953.

It will be noted that the numbers of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are again very low compared with the respiratory type of this disease. This very satisfactory state is undoubtedly due to the very successful campaign for the pasteurisation of milk supplies and the establishment of tuberculin-tested herds of cattle. It would appear that the condition of bovine tuberculosis conveyed to man via infected milk is being gradually eliminated.

TUBERCULOSIS IN 1954

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths (Old and New Cases)			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 „	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 „	1	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
25-35 „	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
35-45 „	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45-55 „	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-60 years and over ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	8	9	—	1	4	—	1	—

Number on the Register, 1st January, 1953 ..	200
Number added or restored to the Register ..	18
Number removed from the Register ..	23
Number on the Register, 1st January, 1954 ..	195

Whilst it will be noted that there are 18 cases added to the register, there are only 11 cases notified, the other 7 cases being patients who have come to live in the District during the year. Similarly 23 names have been removed from the register, but only 5 patients have died, the remainder having recovered or have left the District. It will be noted that the Registrar-Generals figures give only 4 deaths, one case having died from other causes.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory, being the laboratory for the Notts. Area under the Public Health Laboratory Service of the Medical Research Council, carries out the following examinations :—

Milk :	Phosphatase Test, Methylene Blue Test, Bacteriological, etc.
Ice Cream :	Methylene Blue Test, Grading, etc.
Food :	Bacteriological examination of foodstuffs.
Water :	Bacteriology of water.
Pathological Specimens :	Bacteriology and pathology of swabs, sputa, etc.

The Laboratory carries out many other functions but the above are the main ones the Department is likely to require. The Service is a most excellent one and is available to the Medical Profession.

City Analyst's Laboratory.

Similar examinations to the above are carried out in respect of Milk, Ice Cream and Water. The Laboratory is also able to carry out chemical analysis of food. Mr. W. W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., is an official analyst for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Ambulance Service.

One ambulance is stationed at the Arnold Sub-depot and is available for use in the Arnold Urban and surrounding districts. This vehicle is under the direct control of the Notts. County Council Ambulance Control, Telephone number 88771.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

These Services are supplied by the Nottinghamshire County Council, your Medical Officer being in charge of the Clinics held in the District.

The main clinics are held in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre situated in Arnot Hill Park whilst a weekly Child Welfare Clinic is held at Cavendish Street in the Social Welfare Centre there and a weekly clinic is held at Mapperley. The times of the various clinics are given later in the report.

The year under review is the first complete one in which the full effect of the employment of a full time County Council Medical Officer has been felt. There has been a drop in the figures of attendances in spite of the excellent service provided. It would appear that the General Practitioners of the District are dealing with a good proportion of ante-natal cases at their own surgeries. Owing to this fall in attendances it has been necessary for the Local Health Authority to make arrangements for a fortnightly clinic instead of a weekly one as in the previous year.

The present arrangements for the clinics are :—

ARNOT HILL PARK—ANTE-NATAL CLINIC—Alternate Tuesday afternoons.

These clinics are from 2 p.m. until 4.30 p.m. and post-natal cases are seen at these sessions.

Attendance Figures for Clinics.

ANTE-NATAL ATTENDANCES :

First attendance (New Cases)	..	62 (178 in 1953)
Total attendances ..	..	246 (474 ,, ,,)

POST-NATAL ATTENDANCES :

Total attendances ..	..	22 (23 ,, ,,)
Number of Ante-natal Clinics held	..	49 (68 ,, ,,)

Midwifery Service.

The services of three Midwives are provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council. The following information is supplied in respect of these Midwives :—

Nurse A. Billington, 23, Acton Road, Arnold	..	T.N. Arnold 26-8746
Nurse E. Greensmith, 51, Church Drive, Arnold	..	T.N. Arnold 26-2538
Nurse M. L. Hoare, 18, Highbury Road, Nottingham		T.N. Bulwell 27-8986.

Blood Grouping of Ante-natal cases.

Throughout the year practically all cases attending the clinic have had their blood grouped and the scheme has worked smoothly.

Care of the Unmarried Mother.

Cases under this heading have been dealt with during 1954 and excellent co-operation exists between the Health Staff, the County Almoner Service and the Southwell Diocesan Board of Moral Welfare.

All cases are admitted to hospital in order that all necessary steps can be taken to rehabilitate the mother.

The Child Welfare Service.

This service catering for the pre-school child has continued to have a satisfactory year of work. All newly born babies are visited as soon as possible after discharge from the Maternity Hospital or after the Midwife has ceased to attend and advice is given by the Health Visitor. All cases are encouraged to attend the child welfare clinics. At all these clinics medical advice is available as your Medical Officer attends in his duties as Assistant County Medical Officer.

Children are referred when necessary for consultant advice by appointment with the Specialists at the Nottingham Children's Hospital and the Nottingham and District Orthopaedic Clinic.

The scheme whereby cases requiring Paediatric advice could be referred to the Consultant Paediatrician seconded from the Sheffield Region Hospital Board to the Nottinghamshire County Council on a part-time basis has continued satisfactorily. This service has the advantage that appointments can be easily made, the County provides office accommodation and Dr. Blandy has hospital beds available if such treatment is required.

Furthermore the Consultant is available for the supervision of premature babies. The County has also a part-time Ophthalmic Consultant available from the Regional Hospital Board and cases can now be referred to him. All such cases are seen by the Ophthalmologist at the clinic premises at Arnot Hill Park.

The following Clinics are held :—

ARNOT HILL PARK :

Wednesday and Thursday afternoons .. 2—4.30 p.m.

CAVENDISH STREET CLINIC :

Monday afternoon 2—4.30 p.m.

MAPPERLEY (1A, PLAINS ROAD) CLINIC :

Friday afternoon 2—4.30 p.m.

(No Medical Officer on the last Friday afternoon in the month)

CONSULTANT OPHTHALMIC CLINIC—ARNOT HILL PARK.

Alternate Monday afternoons 2—4.40 p.m.

(Appointments made by School Health Service, County Hall, Nottingham).

CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC CLINIC appointments made at the County Health Department after reference from the Child Welfare Clinics.

Attendance figures for Clinics.

	<i>Total Attendances.</i>	<i>Medical Consultations</i>
Arnot Hill Park ..	5,745 (5,495)	1,852 (1,769)
Cavendish Street	2,523 (2,191)	785 (805)
Mapperley ..	2,355 (2,761)	644 (664)

The figures in brackets refer to the attendances in 1953. It should be noted that there are two clinics per week at Arnot Hill Park compared with weekly ones at the other premises.

INDIVIDUAL ATTENDANCES :

	<i>No. of children who were under 1 year on 31/12/54</i>	<i>Between 1—5 years</i>
Arnot Hill Park ..	169 (151)	370 (330)
Cavendish Street	90 (111)	189 (145)
Mapperley ..	73 (61)	157 (139)

	<i>No. of Clinics held</i>	<i>Average Attendance at Clinic.</i>	<i>No. of Attendances by Medical Officer.</i>
Arnot Hill Park ..	102 (101)	56 (55)	97 (97)
Cavendish Street ..	48 (48)	52 (46)	45 (45)
Mapperley ..	50 (48)	47 (59)	37 (36)

The figures in brackets refer to the attendances in 1953.

Care of Premature Children.

There has been no occasion to utilise the equipment held at the clinic for any child in the District. The services of the County Paediatrician are available for any cases of premature children in Arnold.

Supply of Welfare Foods and Vitamins.

Various types of welfare foods are available on sale at the clinics and are in great demand by the mothers attending with babies. During the year the Local Health Authority took over the supply of National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil and concentrated Orange Juice as well as vitamin tablets on behalf of the Ministry of Food. The service was smoothly transferred with the minimum of inconvenience to the public.

These foods, i.e. National Dried Milk, vitamin tablets, codliver oil and orange juice are available at the following times at the Child Welfare Centre, Arnot Hill Park —

Monday afternoon	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Wednesday afternoon	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Thursday afternoon	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturday morning	9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Supplies are also available at the Cavendish Street and Mapperley Clinics.

Vaccination Service.

There has been no change in this service during the year, this clinic being held after the immunisation clinic on the last Friday afternoon in the month.

The following figures represent the year's work in this important preventive service. These figures include the cases dealt with by the local General Practitioners.

	<i>Under 1 year.</i>	<i>1 year.</i>	<i>2—4 yrs.</i>	<i>5—14 yrs.</i>	<i>15 yrs. and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Vaccinations ..	205	6	13	7	12	243
Re-vaccinations ..	—	—	2	5	30	37

These figures are above the average for many areas but could be very much better. Good propaganda is done by my colleagues in the Department, by the Health Visitors, by the General Practitioner Service, etc., but still more needs to be done.

No case of complication following vaccination has occurred during the year. The modern methods of vaccination, viz. one small insertion or the multiple puncture method, gives rise to little reaction especially since the modern methods of vaccine production have resulted in a potent vaccine giving few if any untoward results.

Diphtheria Immunisation Service.

The scheme as carried out in previous years has remained in force and the clinic is held as follows :—

Arnot Hill Park—Last Friday in the month .. 2.00 to 4.30 p.m.

Children resident in the Mapperley area are dealt with at the clinics held at 1a Plains Road. The arrangements in force have proved very satisfactory.

This has produced satisfactory results and is of great help to residents in the Mapperley region for Arnold clients and from the adjoining District of Carlton and also the City of Nottingham.

The following figures are submitted for the Arnold Urban District, being the total number of children immunised against diphtheria, and therefore completely protected against this disease, up to the end of 1954.

<i>Age at 31-12-54</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>i.e. Born in Year</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>'53-50</i>	<i>'49-45</i>	<i>'44-40</i>	<i>under 15</i>
Last complete course of injections (primary or booster)						
A 1950 - 1954	..	30	1,180	674	19	1,903
B 1949 or earlier	..	—	—	1,351	1,434	2,785

The above figures compare favourably with those for the previous year, the overall picture being that the sum total is somewhat higher than last year. Every effort is being made to increase the rate for in a protected community the carrier rate tends to be high and any child who is not immunised runs a very high risk of developing the disease. One assumes that as no case of this disease has occurred during the last 6—7 years, there must be a very satisfactory protection state amongst the child population. This does not mean that we can rest on our laurels, but must maintain every effort to sustain and improve on this level of protection. As stated in another part of this report, the cost of this service is small and the saving to the country very high.

In the past, the attention of the Council has been drawn to the fact that as the new generation of mothers come along without any knowledge of experience of this virulent disease there might be a tendency for neglect of full use of this preventive service. There is some evidence that there is greater interest in prophylactic measures for the prevention of whooping cough. As the Local Health Authority are proposing to start with the use of a combined diphtheria and whooping cough prophylactic material, it is hoped that even better results will be obtained in the future.

Daily Guardians.

The Local Health Authority maintain a satisfactory scheme for the utilisation of daily guardians. This is a service looking after the children of mothers who must go out to work. There is no Day Nursery available. The mother concerned must find the guardian and if approved by the Local Health Authority, they will pay a small amount to the guardian, the mother having to make her own arrangements for the cost of feeding, etc.

Home Help Service.

A Home Help Service is provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council as Local Health Authority and there is a Local Organiser for the Carlton and Arnold Urban Districts. This Organiser is located at Park House Clinic, Carlton (T.N. Nottm. 24-7151). This Local Organiser is available at Arnot Hill Park Clinic on Thursdays from 12 noon to 2 p.m.

Nursing in the Home.

The Nottinghamshire County Council are responsible for this service and maintain the Arnold, Woodthorpe and Daybrook District Nursing Association. There are three District Nurses available. The District Nurses operate from the following addresses :—

33, Church Crescent, Daybrook ..	T.N. Arnold 26-8658
19, Valley Road, Sherwood ..	T.N. Arnold 26-7811

Dental Services—Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Dental Service for pre-school children and ante-natal and nursing mothers is provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council as the Local Health Authority.

This service is provided for all pre-school and school children and is free. This is supplemented by the service provided by the Dentists working in contract with the Executive Council of the National Health Service. The service provided by the Local Health Authority is expanding and it is hoped that this will prove as valuable as that provided in the past in the preventive field.

It is stressed that this service is available to all ante-natal and nursing mothers, i.e. mothers who have a child under 1 year of age. This service is free including the provision of dentures.

Appointments can be made via the County Medical Officer and although there is no accommodation available in Arnold for opening a Dental Surgery, neighbouring clinics are readily accessible for Arnold cases.

School Health Service.

The following information is supplied in respect of this service in Arnold.

SCHOOL CLINIC .. every Monday and Thursday mornings
9 a.m.—12.00 noon.

A Medical Officer attends every Monday morning but not on Thursdays. The clinic is held in the premises of the Child Welfare Centre in the Arnot Hill Park.

The Dental service and the Ophthalmic service referred to in the details of the Child Welfare Service apply to the School Health service, the latter service being responsible for these valuable adjuncts.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

It has not been necessary to take any action under this Section of the Act during the year 1954. This section deals with the removal of persons in need of care and attention who are unable to look after themselves. Action can be taken by the Council upon receipt of a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health.

The Welfare Officer for the District for the purposes of this Act is :—

Mr. R. R. Wilcockson,

Office—Methodist Church, Gedling Road, Carlton.

T.N. Nottm. 24-8392.

Office hours 9 a.m.—10 a.m. and 4 p.m.—5 p.m.

Mr. Wilcockson is also the Duly Authorised Officer for the Mental Health Service.

Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year 1954.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ARNOT HILL PARK,
ARNOLD.

November, 1955.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting this, my 29th Annual Report on the Sanitary Circumstances of your Urban District for the year ending 31st December, 1954.

Whilst it is not difficult to summarise the various features of work done during the year, I am gravely concerned with the manner in which essential basic duties are skimmed over in order to cope with the ever increasing demands of additional Legislation to the grave danger of substituting "lip service" for efficient administration. This fact is not peculiar to Arnold alone, and to adopt major operations such as Meat Inspection and Slum Clearance, without regard to the machinery available to operate such schemes, is like declaring war without an army, and I would respectfully suggest to the Legislators, that the "break point" of those responsible for administration at local level be kept in mind, even to the extent of a reappraisal of duties in relation to existing legislation.

This tendency to ignore the conditions applying at local level has the effect of impairing the effectiveness of the Department as a whole to the detriment of the community in general for whose benefit and well being legislation is normally intended.

It is my duty to record my appreciation of the manner in which the Staff under my control have carried out their duties, and assisted in making this Report possible, also to express my thanks for the interest and support afforded to me by the Chairman and Members of the Council, Public Health and Housing Committees, and to the Chief Officials and staff of other Departments, for their willing co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. HARRISON,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.
Housing Inspector.*

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Corporation of the City of Nottingham is the Water Authority for this Urban District.

A constant and good supply of drinking water has been available during the year throughout the District.

Two samples of drinking water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological examination, both proved satisfactory. One sample of drinking water was submitted to the Public Analyst for Chemical Analysis, the following is a copy of his report :—

This water contains per million parts :—

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	.. .. .	210·00
Suspended Matter .. .. .	.. .. .	Absent
Chlorides as chlorine .. .. .	.. .. .	28·00
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate .. .. .	.. .. .	0·75
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite .. .. .	.. .. .	Absent
Free and saline Ammonia .. .. .	.. .. .	0·004
Albuminoid Ammonia .. .. .	.. .. .	0·004
Temporary Hardness .. .. .	.. .. .	90·00
Permanent Hardness .. .. .	.. .. .	58·00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours. at 80° F. from N/80		
KMnO ₄ .. .. .	.. .. .	0·12
pH value .. .. .	.. .. .	7·70
Appearance .. .. .	.. .. .	Clear and Bright
Odour .. .. .	.. .. .	None
Taste and Colour .. .. .	.. .. .	Normal
Heavy Metals .. .. .	.. .. .	Absent
Free Chlorine .. .. .	.. .. .	Absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C.		
in 72 hours .. .. .	.. .. .	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C.		
in 24 hours .. .. .	.. .. .	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C.		
in 48 hours .. .. .	.. .. .	0
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48		
hours .. .. .	.. .. .	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hours		0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive) .. .. .	.. .. .	Absent in 1000 mls.

At the time of sampling this water was of suitable bacterial and chemical quality for use in the Public Baths, and Domestic purposes.

W. W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.,
Public Analyst.

Swimming Bath.

The Public Baths have given good service and been well maintained throughout the year under the able supervision of Mr. Baker.

No complaints were received by the Health Department during the year.

Four samples of water from the Swimming Pool, (Chlorinated and De-chlorinated) were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological examination. The results of each sample were satisfactory.

Total income for the year ending 31st March, 1955 amounted to £1,723. against an expenditure of £3,597, leaving £1,874 charged to the Rates, equivalent to a 3·4d. rate, which is not excessive in relation to the Physical health accruing from such service.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The major storm-water scheme prepared by the Council Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Elliott & Brown, was actively commenced by the Contractors, Messrs. E. Somerfield & Sons Ltd. during the year.

The initial Contract includes for the construction of a storm-water soak-away on land off Jubilee Road, Daybrook, and incidental works, whereby excessive flow of water in times of storm will be automatically diverted into the soak-away, and as the term implies, will percolate through the Bunter Sand-stone into the water bearing strata and so replenish water supplies, which to a great extent are at present time being wasted by run-off to rivers and sea. The scheme also includes for additional enlarged storm-water sewers from the Mansfield Road/Redhill Area, which, with the Front Street and Thackerays Lane drainage areas to follow later, will, it is hoped, eliminate the flooding which has arisen in various parts of the Urban District during times of storm, etc., over a number of years.

The whole of the storm-water from the (1) Redhill, (2) Front Street, (3) Brookfield and Coppice Road, (4) Mapperley, Woodthorpe and Thackerays Lane drainage areas, converge into the Day Brook at Fish Bridge, Mansfield Road, then via the Valley Road Playing Fields to the River Leen at Basford in the City of Nottingham.

Foul Sewage disposal is dealt with by the Nottingham Corporation at their works, Stoke Bardolph, at a cost to the Urban District of £5,394, for the year ending 31st March, 1955.

The supervision and maintenance of Sewers, etc. within the Urban District for the same period cost £804. including £202 Loan charges.

CESSPOOLS.—There are approximately 107 Cesspools, mainly in outlying parts on the East, Northeast and Northern Boundaries of the Urban District where public sewers are not available. These are emptied by the Council on request twice a year, (Spring and Autumn) at a charge of 30/- per 800 gallons.

Rivers and Streams.

There are no Rivers or Canals within the District. The main water course receiving the whole of the surface or storm water drainage, is the Day Brook. (See comments under Drainage and Sewerage.)

Closet Accommodation.

The whole of the built up area of the Urban District is 100% water carriage system. Very few pail closets remain in outlying parts of the District. The majority of premises where there are no public sewers available, enjoy the use of water closet in conjunction with cesspools.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Thirteen complaints were received regarding nuisance from smoke. Twenty-five visits and observations were made.

The major source of nuisance arises from the Iron Foundry, Sherbrook Road, not so much from smoke as irritable fumes from the cupola, arising during charging and build-up heating of ore, metal and coke breeze prior to the run-off of the molten metal. The siting of these premises is in a densely built up area, atmospheric conditions and air currents play a big part in the degree of nuisance arising.

Public Cleansing.

The collection and disposal of house refuse continues to be one of the major responsibilities of the Council. Taking the year as a whole, collection was better than in 1953.

Man power still remains the main problem, that is the ability to obtain and retain the services of the right type of man for this robust, all weather, all the year round job. Men come and go with unceasing regularity, this in itself is bad for maintaining a regular weekly service.

Costs for the year are up by £1,163 as against the previous year.

I must again stress the importance of maintaining this vital and essential public service at the highest state of efficiency.

Two Dennis, 10 cub. yd. side-loading vehicles, and 1 Freighter, 9 cub. yd. vehicle, with 3 drivers and 16 loaders, constitute the main task force. A 7 cub. yd. Karrier does the outlying district, farms, etc., special shops refuse collection, special jobs, soiling down and leading ashes at refuse tip.

The average number of men employed on collection each week over the 52 week year was 20·35.

Out of a total of 5,471 man-days possible in the year, 915½ were lost (Sickness and Injury 527, Holidays 303, Absent 85½). The man-days lost average out at 17·6 per week, equivalent to 3·4 men off work per week throughout the year.

The service operates on a 5-day week of 44 hours (Summer period) for 8 months, and 5½ day week (Winter period) for 4 months.

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME year ending 31st March, 1955, from the Abstract of Accounts prepared by the Chief Financial Officer.

Expenditure: Collection :

	£	£
Administration—Collection and Disposal		725
Wages, Superannuation and Insurance	5,120	
Vehicles, including Drivers' Wages ..	3,268	
Garages and Mess Room	29	
Insurance and Rates	20	
Clothing and Sundries	44	
	<hr/>	8,481

Expenditure: Disposal :

Wages, Superannuation and Insurance	1,531	
Vehicles, including Drivers' Wages ..	438	
Insurance and Rates	7	
Loan Charges	27	
Materials	27	
Fuel	16	
Clothing and Sundries	2	
Concrete Pipes	107	
	<hr/>	2,155

£11,361

Income:

Trade Refuse, etc.	14
Total Cost ..	<hr/> £11,347 <hr/>

Extract from Public Cleansing Costing Return, 31st March, 1955.

		<i>Collection.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>Unit Costs</i>		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only	12 10	3 9	16 7	
„ „ „ „ Transport	8 1	1 1	9 2	
Net cost per ton all expenditure	20 11	5 4	26 3	
<hr/>				
		£	£	£
Net cost per 1,000 population	385	98	483	
Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,129	287	1,416	
<hr/>				

Operational Statistics:

Total refuse collected (estimated)	8,094 tons
Weight per 1,000 population per day	20 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	7,500 premises
Average haul by collection vehicles to disposal point (single journey)	1.81 miles
Method of disposal—controlled tipping	100%

Summary of Complaints and Requests received, 1954.

Scavenging Service	528
Rats and Mice	242
Drains and W.C.'s	147
Repairs to property	279
Foods	109
Smoke nuisance	13
Defective dust bins	281
Keeping of Animals	3
Insect Pests	76
Miscellaneous	69
Housing Improvement Grants	12
Slaughter of Animals	138
Disinfections	6
Disinfestations	7
<hr/>	
Total	1910
<hr/>	

Number of Inspections and Visits.

Revisits <i>re</i> Notices	1,096
Housing Management (Council)	986
Houses (Public Health Act)	764
„ (Housing Act, 1936)	87
„ („ „ 1949) Improvement Grants	36
Food and Drugs (Food Premises)	305
Bakehouses	21
Fried Fish Shops	22
Butcher's Shops	66
Ice Cream premises	45
Dairies	37
Keeping of Animals	43
Slaughter of Animals (July to December 1954)	486
Slaughterhouses	43
Drainage	340
Drains tested	69
Cesspools	55
Water courses	25
Infectious Disease	19
Factories	21
Atmospheric Pollution	25
Water Samples	11
Interviews with Owners, Builders, etc.	591
Refuse Collection and Disposal	968
Rats and Mice	233
Houses Disinfected	6
„ Disinfested	9
Insect Pests	35
Miscellaneous	146
Committees	78
Total	6,668

Notices.

<i>Notices.</i>				<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied</i>		
Informal				538	543		
Statutory				94	96		
<i>Statutory Notices.</i>				<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied</i>	<i>Done in Default</i>	
<i>Public Health Act, 1936:</i>							
Section 39—Drainage				1	1	—	
44—New W.C.'s				—	4	—	
50—Cesspools				—	2	—	
56—Yard paving				2	2	—	
75—Dustbins				43	21	22	
93—Nuisances				48	44	—	
Total				94	74	22	

Legal Proceedings.

1. 12th January, 1954.—Failure to comply with Court Nuisance Order under Section 94 Public Health Act, 1936.
2. 12th January, 1954.—Recovery of costs £3 13s. 7d. made under the above Order. Case withdrawn on completion of work and payment of costs.
3. 19th February, 1954.—Prosecution under Section 93 Public Health Act 1936, against Owner for failing to comply with requirements of Statutory Abatement Notice from Council as to Nuisance arising from existence of sanitary defects. Court Order to complete work by end of March, Defendant to pay costs.
4. 15th July, 1954.—Recovery of costs 13/6d. made under the above Order.
5. 15th July, 1954.—Recovery of costs, £1 16s. 6d. for supplying Dust Bin in default of Statutory Notice under Section 75 of the Public Health Act 1936. Order for payment and 17/- Costs.
6. 7th September, 1954.—Prosecution under Section 93 Public Health Act 1936, against Owner for failing to comply with requirements of Statutory Abatement Notice from Council as to Nuisance arising from existence of sanitary defects.
Case adjourned on written undertaking by Owner to carry out work and pay Court Costs.

Sanitary Improvements effected.

Housing Defects:

Chimney Stacks repaired or renewed	..	..	38
Roofs repaired	..	..	47
Eavesgutters and downpipes repaired or renewed			48
Walls repaired, etc.	..	..	37
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	..	..	29
Coal-houses repaired	..	..	16
Yards and passages paved and drained	..	..	23
Yard paving repaired	..	..	25
Fencing repaired	..	..	2
Dilapidated dustbins renewed	..	..	196
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	40
Stairs repaired	..	..	11
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired or renewed	..	..	72
Windows repaired, made to open, etc.	..	..	33
Sash cords renewed	..	..	36
Oven and boiler sets repaired or renewed	..	..	16
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	..	..	25
Sinks renewed	..	..	1
Washing coppers provided or repaired	..	..	22
Hot water systems repaired	..	..	8
Water supply connected to dwelling-house	..	..	—
Burst water pipes repaired	..	..	41
Wash-hand basins renewed	..	..	—

Drainage:

Drains repaired or re-constructed	34
Obstructed drains liberated	133
Inspection chambers covers renewed	7
Inspection chambers built or repaired	15
Gullies repaired or renewed	7
Sink waste pipes trapped, repaired or renewed	22
Wire Cages provided to Vent Pipes	—

Sanitary Conveniences:

Additional Water Closets provided	4
Water Closet basins renewed	20
Water Closet seats repaired or renewed	26
Flushing cisterns repaired	30
Flush pipe joints repaired or renewed	29
Burst water supply pipes repaired	29
Water Closet structures repaired	24

Miscellaneous:

Premises disinfected—Scarlet Fever	1
Tuberculosis	3
Cancer	0
Others	1
Verminous premises disinfested	9
Premises in which treatment carried out to destroy insect pests	16
Dirty Houses cleansed	1
Keeping of animals so as to be a Nuisance, abated	11
Smoke Nuisance abated	6
Offensive Accumulations removed	17

Rats and Mice Destruction.

Total number of complaints received	242
---	-----

Treatment:

Private premises	412
Business premises	14
Local Authority	10

Total .. 436

Prebait used	1,868
Poison baits used	583
Poison Gas used	—
Number of Visits by Sanitary Inspector	233
" " " " Rat Catcher	1,412
Wasps nests taken and destroyed	14

Sewer Treatments.

The test baiting of Sewers covering 50 manholes as required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, was carried out on the 2nd/4th November, 1954. Five complete takes were recorded with subsequent treatment of 54 manholes covering 10 streets throughout the district.

Much good work has been carried out during the year in the repair of defective private drains found to be causing surface infestation. This is the only factor where rats are found to be beneficial to the community, they do find the broken drains.

A good working arrangement exists between the Rodent Officer and Inspectors in such cases, whereby tests and remedial follow-up work is dealt with as each case arises, so avoiding unnecessary time-lag, which encourages the danger of surface breeding.

A fair amount of the trouble arising from rats and broken drains has been due to mining subsidence, but it can be fairly stated that the officials of the National Coal Board responsible for such occurrences, are very co-operative and prompt in carrying out necessary and even extensive repair work.

Costs—Taken from the Abstract of Accounts prepared by the Chief Financial Officer.

<i>Expenditure:</i>						£	£
Wages, Superannuation and Insurance	..	..					421
Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		50
Transport .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		4
Poison Bait, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		4
Equipment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		1
							<hr/>
<i>Income:</i>							480
Charge for Business Premises	..	..	..			16	
Ministry Grant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	232	
							<hr/>
							248
							<hr/>
Cost to Rate Fund	..	..					£232
							<hr/>

Factories Act, 1937.

Number of Factories on Register	..	..	..	..	37
Number of Inspections	..	..	..	..	21
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	..	..			1
" " " " remedied	..	..			1
Number of prosecutions instituted	..	..	..	..	0
Number of Outworkers	..	..	..	..	142

HOUSING.

The waiting list for Council Houses showed a further decline at the end of 1954. The total cases being 804 as against 852 at the end of 1953. Applications from Single persons average about 180 per year, it is these cases, after marriage, that maintain the Parents and Rooms Lists at approximately 200 and 100 respectively.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

This Act came into operation on the 30th August, 1954.

At the end of 1954 only 2 applications for Certificates of disrepair had been received, these were both revoked, the Owner having carried out the specified repairs.

The operation of this Act has not been well received either by Tenants or Landlords, owing to its complexity.

One important provision included in the Act, Section 9, for the first time in Law prescribes a standard of fitness for human habitation a yard stick by which Demolition Orders and Slum Clearance will be measured.

Slum Clearance.

Procedure—Circular 75/54, dated 16th December, 1954 from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, requires the Council to submit its Slum Clearance proposals under Section 1 of the Act of 1954 before the end of August, 1955. More I need not say at this stage, than to state that the Council are actively engaged on this important work, which it is hoped to complete over the next 5 years.

A major operation of this nature will involve the Department in a great deal of additional responsible work, and I must repeat the observations made in the opening remarks of this Report, that I feel a little more thought on the part of the Legislators as to the machinery available for carrying out such a programme, along with existing duties, would not have been misplaced.

Waiting List for Council Houses.

		1954	1953	1952	1951
A. <i>Families without separate Homes.</i>					
Living with Parents		218	224	245	311
" in Rooms		106	121	109	105
Single Persons		183	177	188	181
Living in Rooms outside U.D.		106	102	114	105
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		613	624	656	702
B. <i>Families with separate Homes:</i>					
Resident Householders ..		165	197	235	234
House-holders residing outside U.D.		26	31	37	28
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..		804	852	928	964
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Housing Progress.

		1954	1953	1952	1951
New Council Houses Occupied	..	91	120	149	60
Re-lets of existing houses	..	15	20	20	11
	Total ..	106	140	169	71
Exchange of tenancies (families)	..	56	38	28	28
T.B. cases or families re-housed	..	2	8	4	2

Houses owned by Local Authority.

Pre-War Housing.

Arnot Hill Road	12 houses
Grove Estate	119 "
St. Albans Road	18 "
Brookfield Estate	277 "
Ravenswood Road (Slum Clearance) ..	28 "
" " (Bungalows Aged Persons) ..	10 "
Bond Street Area (Slum Clearance) ..	8 "
Coppice Road (Slum Clearance) ..	64 "
Total ..	536

Post War Housing (31st December, 1946/1954).

Ravenswood Estate	166	"
Coppice Rd. (Howbeck and Kiddier Rd.) ..	22	"
" " (Pre-fabricated)	50	"
Furlong Street (Aluminium)	22	"
Killisick Estate	379	"
Furlong Street Flats	8	"
Nursery Road	28	"
Cross Street (including 52 non-traditional)	137	"
Cross Street Flats	16	"
Oxclose Estate, No. 1	97	"
Cross Street Shops and Flats	4	"
Allens Walk	2	"
Total ..	931	
	1,467	

Housing Repairs.

I am indebted to Mr. R. A. Brown, for the following extract from his Financial Statement for the year ending 31st March, 1955:—

Amounts expended on various trades :—

	1954/55	1953/54	1952/53	1951/52
Electricity and Gas ..	98	84	68	97
Builder and Carpenter ..	3,179	2,222	2,819	2,715
Painter (Council) ..	514	1,347	824	890
Plumber	2,799	1,964	1,948	1,548
Other items	1,244	856	800	757
50 Pre-fabs	1,578	—	—	—
Total ..	<u>£9,412</u>	<u>£6,473</u>	<u>£6,459</u>	<u>£6,007</u>

Housing Statistics.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:

(a) Total houses erected	232
(i.) By the Local Authority	91
(ii.) By other Local Authorities	0
(iii.) By Private Enterprise	123
(iv) By Coal Industry Housing Association ..	18

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing Defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	887
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,096
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	123
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	123
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	538

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notice:*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	543
---	-----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year:*

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
--	--

(a) By owners	0
-----------------------	---

(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	0
--	---

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	94
--	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
---	--

(a) By owners	74
-----------------------	----

(b) By local authority in default of owners ..	22
--	----

C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
--	---

(3) Number of houses closed under voluntary Undertakings by Owner	3
---	---

D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
--	---

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0
---	---

4. *Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding:*

No reliable information is available, other than that the serious overcrowding existing in the immediate post war years has been abated.

Housing Act, 1949.

Five applications were received for Improvement Grants in respect of alterations and improvements to seven houses as follows :—

1. 3 Cottages (Rural), tenanted. Provision of bathroom, W.C., hot water and incidental work at a cost of £378 for 1 cottage. Provision of water closets, etc. at 2 cottages, £47. Relaying of drains and provision of cesspool at 3 cottages, £190. Scheme not approved for grant. Owner carried out work at own expense.
2. 1 Terraced House. Owner/Occupier. Provision of bathroom, W.C. and incidental work at a cost of £144 10s. 0d. 50% grant approved. Work not yet commenced.
3. 1 Terraced House. Owner/Occupier. Erection and provision of bathroom, W.C. and incidental work, £199 17s. 10d. 50% grant approved. Work completed.
4. 1 Semi-Detached House. Owner/Occupier. Strengthening of scullery walls, and provision of bathroom over, with incidental work, cost £480 4s. 5d. Grant approved £224 6s. 0d. Work completed.
5. 1 Terraced House. Owner/Occupier. Provision of bathroom, W.C. and incidental work, in small projecting third bedroom. Cost £246 16s. 1d. Grant approved £71 12s. 6d. Work completed.

A number of enquiries were received which did not materialise in the submission of formal applications.

Owners, Agents and Builders have been circulated by the Department in an endeavour to bring the possibilities of this important work to the notice of the Public.

I feel there is great scope for this work in tenanted houses whereby the small third bedroom, very often unused, could be converted to a bathroom, with hot water, indoor sanitation and incidental works, at a cost of £170, allowing a maximum of grant of 50%, leaving £85 cost to the owner, which at 8% would increase the rent by approximately 2/8d. per week, plus of course a slight increase for water rate.

Interested tenants living in houses suitable for such improvements might very well approach their landlords with a view to submission of a scheme.

Census, 1951.

The County Report for Nottinghamshire, prepared by the Registrar-General was published during 1954. This report contains much useful information as to population, inmates, dwelling-houses,

etc. in the various districts of the County, and I append extracts of such information relating to Arnold.

The 1951 Census statistics are in respect of the living population and relevant conditions enumerated as at midnight on the 8/9th April, 1951.

Three interesting features emerge from the following tables :—

1. Table L.—Increase in number of dwellings, 1931-51 by 77·6% is the second highest increase in the whole of the County. Beeston being the highest with 99·5%.
2. Table 11.—582 Households of only 1 person occupying a total of 2,441 rooms, an average of 0·24 persons per room, or a 4-roomed house per person, the comparable figures for 1931 were 174 Households of 1 person, occupying 721 rooms, an average of 0·24 persons per room. This figure of 1 person households will continue to grow, having regard to the increasing expectancy of life. This together with the reducing number of persons per family, may be one of the major factors of the present housing shortage.
3. Table 22.—The comparative figures in the Age Group 75 years to 95 years and over, still living.

1951	..	224 Males.	402 Females.	..	Total 626
1931	..	136 „	133 „	..	„ 269

TABLE L.—HOUSING OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS.

Structurally separate dwellings:

Number	..	..	..	..	6707
Percentage increase 1931—1951	..				77·60
Rooms per occupied dwelling, 1951	..	4·80		1931 ..	5·04

Households.

Number	..	..	..	..	6740
Percentage increase 1931—1951	..				79·00
Rooms per household	..	..	..		4·69
Percentage sharing a dwelling	..	..			4·50
Percentage occupying 1 or 2 rooms only					4·30
Persons per household, 1951	..	..	3·18	1931 ..	3·77
Percentage of one person households	..		8·60		

TABLE 2.—POPULATION 1921—1951 AND INTERCENSAL VARIATIONS.

		1921	1931	1951
Population	Persons	11,783	14,325	21,473
	Males		6,711	10,270
	Females		7,614	11,203
Percentage increase 1921-1931		21.6		
1931-1951 Total increase		7,148	Percentage increase 49.9	
By Births and Deaths		16.1	Balance	33.8

TABLE 3.—ACREAGE, POPULATION, PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS IN WARDS.

		1931		1951		<i>Persons per acre</i>
<i>Population</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Whole District	4,506	14,325	21,473	10,270	11,203	4.8
Wards						
East	2,092	5,099	9,275	4,605	4,670	4.4
South	450	3,008	5,180	2,345	2,835	11.5
West	1,964	6,218	7,018	3,320	3,698	3.6

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS 1951

						<i>Density of Occupation</i>	
		<i>Private Households</i>	<i>Population in private Households</i>	<i>Structurally Separate Dwellings</i>	<i>Rooms Occupied</i>	<i>Persons per room</i>	<i>Percentage of persons at more than 2 per room</i>
Whole District		6,740	21,406	6,588	31,611	0.68	1.1
Wards	..						
East	..	2,763	9,258	2,714	12,448	0.74	0.7
South	..	1,750	5,145	1,709	9,330	0.55	0.2
West	..	2,227	7,003	2,165	9,833	0.71	2.0

TABLE 11.—PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, ROOMS OCCUPIED AND DENSITY OF OCCUPATION.

Number of Persons in Household	Number of Households occupying										Total Households	Total Persons	Total Rooms	Average persons per room
	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms	8 or 9 Rooms	10 or more					
1 ..	18	59	81	147	206	60	6	4	1	582	582	2,441	0.24	
2 ..	9	104	127	558	820	234	30	14	—	1,896	3,792	8,660	0.44	
3 ..	7	63	99	549	810	238	50	14	1	1,831	5,493	8,579	0.64	
4 ..	2	17	69	383	653	179	37	17	1	1,358	5,432	6,525	0.83	
5 ..	—	5	20	187	298	87	30	14	2	643	3,215	3,178	1.01	
6 ..	—	3	9	58	119	37	11	12	3	252	1,512	1,289	1.17	
7 ..	—	—	5	23	49	13	6	2	2	100	700	511	1.37	
8 ..	—	1	1	15	18	9	3	—	—	47	376	230	1.63	
9 ..	—	—	—	5	8	1	2	1	—	17	153	88	1.74	
10 or more ..	—	—	—	5	4	1	1	3	—	14	151	77	1.96	
Total Households	36	252	411	1,930	2,985	859	176	81	10	6,740	—	—	—	
Total Persons ..	65	575	1,105	6,105	9,692	2,800	676	338	50	—	21,406	—	0.68	
Rooms Occupied..	36	504	1,233	7,720	14,925	5,154	1,232	667	107	—	—	31,578	—	

TABLE 22.—AGES (QUINARY) AND MARITAL CONDITION.

				<i>Total Population</i>			
				1951		1931	
				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
TOTAL	..	..	..	10,270	11,203	6,778	7,692
Marital Conditions :							
Single	..	..	..	4,216	4,345	3,292	3,822
Married	..	..	..	5,727	5,812	3,220	3,258
Widowed	..	..	..	286	999	265	608
Divorced	..	..	..	41	47	1	4
Age last Birthday :							
0 — 4	..	..	..	990	913	—	—
5 — 9	..	..	..	872	799	—	—
10 — 14	..	..	..	751	674	—	—
15 — 19	..	..	..	581	669	—	—
20 — 24	..	..	..	612	692	—	—
25 — 29	..	..	..	749	816	—	—
30 — 34	..	..	..	743	736	—	—
35 — 39	..	..	..	818	898	—	—
40 — 44	..	..	..	876	921	—	—
45 — 49	..	..	..	787	840	—	—
50 — 54	..	..	..	664	743	—	—
55 — 59	..	..	..	570	670	—	—
60 — 64	..	..	..	475	582	—	—
65 — 69	..	..	..	334	483	—	—
70 — 74	..	..	..	224	365	—	—
75 — 79	..	..	..	143	251	92	99
80 — 84	..	..	..	59	112	34	25
85 — 89	..	..	..	16	35	8	9
90 — 94	..	..	..	4	4	2	—
95 and over	..	..	..	2	—	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Ice Cream.

Sixty-three premises are registered in the District for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream, an addition of 4 as compared with 1953.

Manufacturer (Heat Treatment)	..	1
Manufacturers (Complete Cold Mix)	..	6
Retailers	.. .. .	56
Total	..	63

Inspections.—45 inspections were made during the year.

Samples.

Sixty-seven samples of ice cream and 5 iced lollies were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, during the year. All samples taken were as served to the general public.

	<i>No. of Samples</i>	RESULTS			
		<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>
Manufacturers (Heat Treatment)	5	4	—	1	—
„ (Cold Mix) ..	16	9	5	1	1
Retailers	46	35	10	1	—
Total 1954 ..	67	48	15	3	1
„ 1953 ..	56	43	4	7	2
„ 1952 ..	42	38	3	1	—
„ 1951 ..	45	31	9	5	—
„ 1950 ..	53	29	15	5	—

Of the 4 unsatisfactory samples of ice cream, 3 were taken from ice cream manufactured within the Urban District. In respect of 2 of these samples, both from the same manufacturer, source of failure to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test was not found, although subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

In regard to the other sample of ice cream of local manufacture, the heat treatment process was used, and during the holiday of the normal operative, the Grade 3 sample was produced, which strongly suggested inadequacy of experience in the person deputising.

The only other Grade 3 sample, taken from a batch of pre-packed ice cream, manufactured outside the Urban District, was thought to be due to a breakdown in the refrigeration system to the retailers cabinet. The whole of the batch from which this sample was obtained was returned to the supplier. Subsequent samples were satisfactory.

Iced Lollies.

One sample was most unsatisfactory, giving a plate count of 20,960 colonies per ml. and coliform bacilli 1,800 plus per 100 ml.

This matter was immediately referred to the Local Authority in whose area the product was manufactured. No subsequent samples were obtained, as the retailer finished selling ice cream and products for the season at the time this sample was taken.

Milk and Dairies.

The number of dairies and distributors registered by the Council at 31st December, 1954 were as follows, a decrease of 2 on the previous year :—

Distributors with Dairy premises	10
„ Shops	22
„ from outside the Urban District ..	7
	<hr/>
Total ..	39
	<hr/>

LICENCES.—The following licences were in operation at the end of the year.

	<i>Dealers Licence.</i>	<i>Supplementary Licence.</i>
Pasteurised Milk	16	7
Sterilised Milk	22	8
Tuberculin Tested Milk ..	11	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	49	22
		<hr/>

Sampling.

The following table summarises the 87 samples of milk obtained by the Department during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham for bacteriological examination under prescribed tests.

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Meth. blue test</i>		<i>Phosphatase</i>		<i>Turbidity</i>	
		<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
Pasteurised	55	55	—	55	—	—	—
T.T. (Pasteurised) ..	12	12	—	12	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested ..	6	5	1	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	14	—	—	—	—	14	—
Totals ..	87	72	1	67	—	14	—

In respect of the one sample of unsatisfactory Tuberculin Tested Milk, the matter was referred to the County Milk Production Officer for investigation. Subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

Thirty-seven inspections, as apart from sampling visits, were carried out during the year. One Contravention warranting informal action was observed and remedied.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-53.

I am indebted to Mr. Gregory, Chief Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspector, Notts. County Council, for the following information relating to samples of milk taken by the County Sampling Officers during the year under the above regulations.

Pasteurised, Heat Treated, etc., Milk 53 samples, 53 passed.

Milk samples under Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as to quality, fat content or chemical analysis, details of Mr. Gregory's report will be found on the last page of the report.

The following resumé is from a paper on Milk-borne Tuberculosis 1921 to 1953 by W. A. Letham, M.C., M.D., Ministry of Health, is of great interest and worthy of public attention.

In the April 1946 issue of the monthly Bulletin of the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Laboratory Service directed by the Medical Research Council, an article appeared showing the relationship between the incidence of bovine tuberculosis and the consumption of raw milk. Only some of the cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are bovine in origin and unfortunately there was no way of determining which were due to the consumption of infected milk and which to the spread of a pulmonary infection. It was therefore decided to limit the enquiry to the deaths from abdominal tuberculosis of children under 5 years of age, most of which were believed to be due to the consumption of infected milk.

During the period 1921/1953 there was a steady increase in the amount of milk heat treated and in the number of herds freed from tuberculosis. Today the figure for London for Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised Milk is in the region of 100%, and for England and Wales 80%. The amount of milk produced from attested herds, i.e. tuberculosis free, is 58%. Although much Tuberculin Tested Milk is eventually heat-treated, an unknown amount of raw undersigned milk is still consumed in rural districts.

The following comparable figures completed by the Registrar-General are spectacular and speak for themselves.

Abdominal Tuberculosis in children under 5 years of age :

	1921		1953	
	<i>Rates per million.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Rates per million</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
London	136	51	4	1
County Boroughs ..	437	490	1	1
Urban Districts ..	336	390	1	2
Rural Districts ..	252	176	12	8
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		1,107		12
		<hr/>		<hr/>

Some of the deaths may not be due to infected milk, but the conclusion seems inevitable. What was once a common disease, tuberculosis of bovine origin of bones, joints and other organs, has followed cholera and plague into the limbo of the past. The all too common ailment of childhood "glands in the neck" once an accepted feature of English life, has disappeared. The long drawn out battle for safe milk—or at least tubercle free milk—has been virtually won.

Food Inspection.

The Department continues to be actively engaged in this important work, and excluding dairies and ice cream premises, a total of 348 inspections and visits were made during the year to food premises.

It is found that both Shopkeepers and Wholesalers are usually willing to co-operate in matters requiring attention.

The following improvements were effected during the year at food premises :—

Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	9
Walls repaired or rebuilt	..	..	..	..	9
Roofs and Ceilings repaired	..	..	..	..	9
Internal surfaces cleansed and repainted	..	..	..	..	15
Instantaneous Hot Water Heater provided	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous contraventions remedied	..	..	..	..	46
Drainage provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	2
Refrigerators provided	..	..	..	..	2

One firm of bakers was cautioned for the sale of a loaf of bread found to contain a piece of string or hessian.

Unsound Food.

The following summarises the foods examined during the year which were found to be unfit for human consumption and subsequently destroyed.

Meat.

Braised Liver	..	9 tins	Luncheon Meat	..	121 tins
Brisket Beef	..	22 lbs. 8 ozs.	Meat and Gravy	..	12 tins
Bacon	..	149 lbs.	Ox Tongue	..	157 lbs.
Cooked Ham	..	190 lbs.	Pork	..	1 tin
Corned Beef	..	471 lbs.	Sausage	..	58 lbs.
		and 93 tins	Stewed Steak	..	129 tins
Irish Stew	..	2 tins	Steak and Kidney	..	3 tins
Jellied Veal	..	56 lbs.	Veal and Ham Loaf	..	4 tins

Fruit.

Apples	..	3 tins	Gooseberries	..	9 tins
Apricots	..	30 tins	Loganberries	..	2 tins
Blackcurrants	..	4 tins	Pears	..	37 tins
Cherries	..	3 tins	Pineapple	..	82 tins
Figs	..	2 pkts.	Plums	..	2,228 tins
Fruit Salad	..	26 tins	Prunes	..	77 tins
Greengages	..	20 tins	Peaches	..	21 tins
Grapefruit	..	3 tins	Strawberries	..	13 tins
Tomatoes	..	36 tins			

Vegetables.

Beans	..	..	20 tins	Beetroot	..	..	1 jar
Carrots	..	..	1 tin	Mixed Vegetables	..	..	17 tins
Peas ..	..	..	11 tins				

Fish.

Crab	..	..	2 tins	Pilchards	..	..	6 tins
Salmon	..	..	5 tins	Sardines	..	..	12 tins

Miscellaneous.

Cream	..	..	5 tins	Margarine	..	..	24 lbs.
Cheese	..	..	179 pkts.	Mixed Peel	..	..	6 pkts.
			and 60 lbs.	Oats	..	..	3 lbs.
Coconut	..	..	7 pkts.	Puddings	..	..	3 tins
Dried Eggs	..	..	380 lbs.	Syrup ..	..	..	1 tin
Honey	..	..	1 jar	Semolina	..	..	29 lbs.
Jam ..	..	..	5 tins	Soup ..	..	..	73 tins
Lemon Curd	..	..	7 jars	Strained Baby Food ..	..	..	984 tins.

Slaughterhouses.

After 15 years of War and Controls, including 8 years of peace, Meat Rationing, Slaughtering and Distribution, became a free agency again in July 1954.

Five applications were received for renewal of Licences to keep premises as a Slaughter-house, 4 were granted and 1 refused, as compared with 6 private slaughter-houses existing at December 1939. The 4 Licences granted operated from the 1st June 1954 to 30th June 1955.

Forty-three visits and inspections have been carried out from July to December 1954.

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE ACT, 1954.

This Act of Parliament received the Royal Assent on the 5th July, 1954, and amends and extends the provisions under the Food and Drugs Act 1938, relating to Slaughter-houses.

Meat Inspection.

Since the de-control of Meat Supplies in July, 486 visits have been made to Slaughter-houses for the purpose of meat inspection, at varying times, both during and after slaughter, when the following carcasses were examined :—

Cows	..	132	
Heifers	..	141	
Bullocks	..	65	
		<hr/>	338
Sheep	..	472	
Lambs	..	488	
		<hr/>	960
Pigs	..	1,408	
Calves	..	47	
		<hr/>	
Total	..		<u>2,753</u>

Arising out of such inspections, the following items were found to be diseased or unsound and unfit for human consumption.

BEEF.

18 Beasts' Lungs	..	..	Localised T.B.
1 Liver and Edible Offal	..	..	Inflammation.
1 Lung and Edible Offal	..	..	Abscesses.
9 Livers	..	..	Distomatosis
3 Livers and Mesentery	..	..	Localised T.B.
1 Liver and Offals	..	..	" "
5 Livers	..	..	Echinoccus
7 Livers	..	..	Localised T.B.
4 Livers	..	..	Abscesses
13 Heads	..	..	Localised T.B.
1 Head	..	..	Actinomycosis
1 Liver	..	..	Fatty Degeneration
2 Livers	..	..	Cavernous Angioma
7 Kidneys (sets)	..	..	Localised T.B.
1 Lung (set)	..	..	Echinoccus
1 Head	..	..	Abscess

PORK.

1 Carcase and Offal	..	..	Generalised T.B.
1 Carcase and Organs	..	..	Acute Fever
5 Livers	..	..	Cirrhosis
1 Kidney	..	..	Hydronephrosis
15 Heads	..	..	Localised T.B.
3 Livers	..	..	White Spot
2 Lungs and Heart	..	..	Localised T.B.
2 Heads	..	..	Abscesses
3 Lungs	..	..	Inflammation
1 Heart	..	..	Pericaditis
2 Heads and Offals	..	..	Localised T.B.

MUTTON.

1 Carcase and Offals	..	..	Uraemia
7 Livers	..	..	Parasites
4 Livers	..	..	Cerrhosis

VEAL.

1 Carcase and Offals	Malnutrition
----------------------	----	----	--------------

The increasing volume of this work to the extent of 10,000 carcasses a year plus, will require consideration at some "level" of authority if the standard of inspection is to be maintained, having regard to the time factor involved, times of slaughter, including week-end slaughtering, in relation to staff available and other statutory duties required to be carried out by the Department.

Slaughter of Animals Act 1933.

Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act 1954.

Sixteen Licences for slaughter-men to slaughter or stun animals were in operation for the three years ending 31st December 1954. Three additional Licences were granted during the year. The position at the end of 1954 was as follows :—

Pig Slaughtermen	..	..	5
General	„	..	8
			—
			13
Gone out of business	..	..	6
			—
Total	..		19
			==

No contraventions or cases of cruelty were observed during the year.

Stunning by electrical means has been adopted in 2 slaughter-houses for pigs and sheep, and the Cash Captive Bolt Humane-Killer is used for Cattle in the 4 licenced premises.

**Extract from the Report of the Chief Inspector, Nottinghamshire County Council Weights and Measures
and Food and Drugs Department for the year ending 31st December, 1954, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938**

Articles obtained for Examination and Analysis	NO. OF SAMPLES.					Result of Analysis (Adulterated and Sub-standard Samples)	Proceedings, if any taken in respect of Adul- terated or Sub- Standard Samples
	Obtained	Submitted to Public Analyst	Tested by Inspector	Genuine	Adult- erated or Sub- Standard		
Apricots, Dried ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Barley Sugar ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Butter ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Butterscotch ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Champagne ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Cooking Fat ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Flour ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Fruit Sauce ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Ice Cream ..	3	3	—	3	—		
Luncheon Meat ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Margarine ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Milk ..	114	—	114	73	41	The 41 sub-standard samples were found to be very slightly deficient in solids due to natural causes.	Appropriate action has been taken in these cases.
Milk Condensed ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Olive Oil ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Oranges ..	2	2	—	2	—		
Pork Pie ..	2	2	—	2	—		
Rock Lobster ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Sardines in Tomato Sauce ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Sausage, Beef ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Sausage, Pork ..	2	2	—	2	—		
Treacle ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Vitamin Tablets ..	1	1	—	1	—		
Whiskey ..	1	1	—	1	—		
TOTALS ..	141	27	114	100	41		



